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L1: Entry 44 of 80 File: USPT Nov 9, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5981542 A
TITLE: Camptothecin analogues, preparation methods therefor, use thereof as drugs, and pharmaceutical compositions containing said analogues

Brief Summary Text (111):
The pharmaceutical composition may be in the form of solids, for example, powders, pills, granules, tablets, liposomes, capsules or suppositories. The pill, tablet or capsule may be coated in a substance capable of protecting the composition from the action of gastric acid or enzymes in the stomach of the subject during a sufficient period of time to permit the composition to pass, non-digested into the small intestine of the latter. The compound may thus be administered locally, for example by placement next to the tumor. The compound may also be administered according to the time released method (for example a time released composition or an infusion pump). The solid appropriate medium may be, for example, calcium phosphate, magnesium stearate, magnesium carbonate, talc, sugars, lactose, dextrine, amidon, gelatin, cellulose, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinylpyrolidine, and wax. The pharmaceutical compositions containing a compound of the invention may be presented as well in the form of a liquid like, for example, solutions, emulsions, suspensions or a time-release formulation. The appropriate liquid supports may be, for example, water, organic solvents such as glycerol, or the glycols such as polyethylene glycol, as well as their mixtures, in various proportions, in water.

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L1: Entry 27 of 80 File: USPT Apr 2, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6365186 B1
TITLE: Combination therapy for treating hypercholesterolemia

Brief Summary Text (59):
Examples of suitable forms for administration include pills, tablets, capsules, and powders (e.g., for sprinkling on food). The pill, tablet, capsule, or powder can be coated with a substance capable of protecting the composition from disintegration in the esophagus but will allow disintegration of the composition in the stomach and mixing with food to pass into the patient's small intestine. The polymer can be administered alone or in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient substance, such as a solid, liquid or semi-solid material. Examples of suitable carriers, diluents and excipients include lactose, dextrose, sucrose, sorbitol, mannitol, starches, gum acacia, alginates, tragacanth, gelatin, calcium silicate, cellulose e.g., magnesium carbonate or a phospholipid with which the polymer can form a micelle.

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L1: Entry 31 of 80 File: USPT Jul 24, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6264938 B1
TITLE: Combination therapy for treating hypercholestrolemia

Brief Summary Text (49):
Examples of suitable forms for administration include pills, tablets, capsules, and powders (e.g., for sprinkling on food). The pill, tablet, capsule, or powder can be coated with a substance capable of protecting the composition from disintegration in the esophagus but will allow disintegration of the composition in the stomach and mixing with food to pass into the patient's small intestine. The polymer can be administered alone or in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient substance, such as a solid, liquid or semi-solid material. Examples of suitable carriers, diluents and excipients include lactose, dextrose, sucrose, sorbitol, mannitol, starches, gum acacia, alginates, tragacanth, gelatin, calcium silicate, cellulose e.g., magnesium carbonate or a phospholipid with which the polymer can form a micelle.

L1: Entry 22 of 80 File: USPT Aug 20, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6436951 B1
TITLE: Camptothecin tetracyclic analogues, preparation, method, applications as medicines and pharmaceutical compositions containing them

Brief Summary Text (49):
The pharmaceutical composition can be in a solid form such as, for example, powders, pills, granules, tablets, liposomes, capsules or suppositories. The pill, tablet or capsule can be coated with a substance capable of protecting the composition from the action of gastric acid or enzymes in the subject's stomach for a sufficient length of time to allow the composition to pass undigested into the subject's small intestine. The compound can also be administered locally, for example at the very point where the tumour is located. The compound can also be administered according to the sustained release process (for example a sustained release composition or an infusion pump). The appropriate solid carriers can be, for example, calcium phosphate, magnesium stearate, magnesium carbonate, talc, sugars, lactose, dextrine, starch, gelatin, cellulose, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidine and wax. The pharmaceutical compositions containing a compound of the invention can therefore also be presented in liquid form such as, for example, solutions, emulsions, suspensions or a sustained release formulation. The appropriate liquid carriers can be, for example, water, organic solvents such as glycerol or glycols such as polyethylene glycol, as well as their mixtures, in varying proportions, in water.

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L1: Entry 13 of 80 File: USPT Jun 24, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6582722 B1
TITLE: Amino acid chelate for the effective supplementation of calcium, magnesium and potassium in the human diet

Brief Summary Text (13):
When the disclosed chelate between calcium, magnesium or potassium and picolinic acid is ingested and passes through the stomach and intestines (the ionic absorption sites are in the intestines), the calcium, magnesium or potassium is protected from entering into the multitude of chemical reactions which are normal for minerals derived from the ingestion of soluble salts. The result is a much higher absorption of the calcium, magnesium or potassium that has been chelated to picolinic acid.

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L1	magnesium same intestine and (calcium or phosphate) same stomach	80	L1

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